



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

years (referred to in the report for the previous week), and one on the 8th instant in a native male adult, both residing at King William's Town, in the neighborhood of the premises on which the previous cases occurred. Both cases were removed to the local plague hospital, where they remain under isolation and treatment.

During the week 116 rats, of which 23 were found dead, and 7 mice, of which 2 were found dead, were examined; 43 rats found to be plague infected and 27 rats and 2 mice to be probably plague infected.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, May 15:

Two weeks ended May 12, 1907. Vessels inspected and received bills of health for American ports: On April 30, the British steamship *Hydra*, for New York, in water ballast, with no passengers and with no change in the personnel of the crew; on the 3d instant, the German steamship *Gutrune*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no change in the personnel of the crew, and with 1 first-class passenger and 5 steerage passengers for the United States; on the 4th instant, the British steamship *Induna*, for Pensacola, Fla., with water ballast, no change in the crew personnel and with no passengers; on the same date the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with 2 new members of the crew signed on here, and with a cargo of coffee, 21 first-class and 17 steerage passengers from here to New York; on the 7th instant, the British steamship *Cavour*, for New Orleans, La., with a cargo of coffee, no change in the personnel of the crew, and with 1 steerage passenger from this port; on the same date the Swedish bark *Humberto*, in stone ballast, for Brunswick, Ga., with no passengers, and with 5 new members of the crew signed on in this port; on the same date the Swedish bark *Endymion*, for Mobile, Ala., in stone ballast, with no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; on the same date the British steamship *Cunaxa*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew signed on in this port, and on the 9th instant, the British steamship *Burnholme*, for Galveston, Tex.—not via St. Lucia for disinfection—with no passengers, in water ballast, and with no change in the personnel of the crew.

No other vessels took bills of health from the American consulate-general during the period under report.

Mortality, city of Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended May 5, 1907. Estimated population of the city proper for which the weekly mortality reports are now made is 628,675.

Total deaths, 241. Yellow fever caused 1 death with 1 new case reported, bubonic plague 1 death with 1 new case reported, variola 1 death with no new cases reported. At the close of this week the Hospital São Sebastião had 1 case of yellow fever, 6 cases of variola, and 3 cases of plague under treatment, and 15 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Week ended May 12, 1907. Total deaths, 229. Yellow fever caused 2 deaths, with 4 new reported cases; bubonic plague no deaths, nor were there any cases reported, while variola caused 1 death, with

1 new case reported. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 2 cases of yellow fever, 5 cases of plague, no cases of bubonic plague, and 20 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 13, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 7	Origen	New Orleans	25	11	3

Number of aliens sailing for United States ports from this port during the week, 4.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and small-pox—Summary, April, 1907.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, April 30 and May 4 and 11:

Week ended May 4, 1907. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on April 6, 1907. Quarantinable diseases: Plague, 4 cases, 4 deaths; smallpox, 18 cases, 14 deaths.

Week ended May 11, 1907. To government notification that to the restrictions enforced against Hongkong, as reported on April 6, 1907, the following has been added:

Arrivals at Hongkong from the Dutch East Indies, or vessels having called there, are subject to 5 days' quarantine from date of departure, or of last plague case on board. Importation is temporarily prohibited of animal refuse, claws, and hoofs; animal or human hair, and bristles; untanned hides and hides salted or cured with arsenic; raw wool and rags; bags or sacks which have already been used, coming from or transshipped at Hongkong; also tapestry and used embroideries, unless they are transported as personal baggage or in consequence of change of residence.

Quarantinable diseases: Plague, 15 cases, 10 deaths; smallpox, 9 cases, 9 deaths.

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of April, 1907, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the Insular Territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health	32
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin	2
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the Quarantine Regulations:	
Personnel	2,852
Passengers	1,703